

## LITERARY CIRCLE OF KILOHANA ART LEAGUE GIVES FINE PROGRAM

Educational Methods and Folk  
Dances Features of Even-  
ing Affair

The rooms of the Kilohana Art League were filled to their utmost capacity last evening by men and women interested in the education of children, to listen to the splendid program arranged by the literary circle.

Miss M. E. E. Cross, who is at the head of the kindergarten here, opened the entertainment by reading a short selection from the New England primer used so many years ago.

Miss Marian Hayward then sang several children's songs in English and in French. In a word of explanation she said that the French songs were very familiar to the school children of France and the English ones were just as well known.

Mrs. Mary Gunn, who has been in New York for several years making a study of playgrounds and the dances that are taught the children there, gave a most interesting talk on the playgrounds. In her opening remarks Mrs. Gunn gave the definition of playgrounds. A long time ago playgrounds were thought to be railyard places for boys, but now a playground is an enclosed space, equipped with apparatus, and competently supervised. They are for boys and girls from seven to seventeen.

**History of Playgrounds.**  
She then told the history of playgrounds. Among the Greek children play was compulsory, so they had dancing and games in school. Berlin started their playgrounds with a sand garden. All European countries have playgrounds, and even Japan has some. The first playground in America was founded in Northampton in 1825, but it was not very long-lived. In her remarks Mrs. Gunn gave the dates of the founding of many of the successful playgrounds in the United States. The playground as-

sociation was formed in 1907, and it was then demonstrated that organization is the keynote of success.

Playgrounds prevent tuberculosis in children who frequent them and are kept in the fresh air and sunshine. They enlarge the environment of the children of the slums, and give physical development to boys and girls.

"Playgrounds should," said Mrs. Gunn, "be located as near the school grounds as possible, and whenever they are available, in the congested districts, in waste places, along the waterfront, and in parks.

Playgrounds should be opened before and after school hours, and on Saturdays and Sundays. Up to the age of ten years both boys and girls play together, but after reaching that age the authorities have found it advisable to let them play in separate inclosures.

### Tells of Equipment.

Mrs. Gunn told of the types of equipment that are placed in the playground, and the athletics that are enjoyed by both boys and girls. In the more advanced playgrounds the children have festivals on May Day and many of the holidays of the year.

New York has the costliest playground in the world, and Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles, Buffalo, and Philadelphia all have well-organized playgrounds.

In her closing remarks she said that playgrounds must have lots of room. One of the rules that is now being enforced is that each child have thirty square feet to play in. She also said that there must be a well trained supervisor and the activities must be recreative and interesting. Mrs. Gunn laid emphasis on the fact that there is a great need of play leaders, especially women.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Gunn's talk, folk dancing was illustrated by sixteen young girls. The very sim-

ilarity of the dances delighted the audience and some of the teachers who were present stated that they would like to have the dances introduced in some of the grades in the schools here.

### Dr. Montessori's Work.

Miss Agnes Alexander read a most interesting paper on "How the Social and Pedagogical Problems Are Met by the Children's Houses in Rome."

She said in part:  
"It is to Edmondo Talamo, the Director General of the Roman Association for Good Building, that we owe the happy idea of gathering together in a large room, all the little ones of the families of the neighborhoods. To accomplish this end, Dr. Montessori was invited to cooperate, and found there the opportunity to develop the wonderful work which is now interesting the world.

"The first of these new schools was opened in Jan. 1907, in the quarter of San Lorenzo, which was noted not only as the quarter of the poor, but the most ill-famed in Rome. Her vice and darkness were laid in hand, and the children were born into a world of gloom.

"The first school was christened 'Casa dei Bambini' or 'The Children's House.' Dr. Montessori said of it: 'From the very first I perceived, in all its immensity, the social and pedagogical importance of such institutions, and while at that time my visions of a triumphant future seemed exaggerated, today many are beginning to understand that what I saw was indeed the truth.'

"Three months later a second 'Children's House' was opened in the same quarter." Again Miss Alexander quoted from the inaugural address of Dr. Montessori:  
"The Children's Houses belonging to the Association for Good Building in Rome are maintained in a remarkable way," said Miss Alexander. "The parents earn the 'Children's House' through caring for the building. But before starting these, the little ones, often left alone during the entire day, became vandals, defacing the walls and stairs. Now, the sum which was spent in repairs meets the expenses of the 'Children's House.'

"Here working mothers may leave their little ones, but for this benefit they also must pay a tax of care and good will. The regulations announce: 'The mothers are obliged to send the children to the Children's House clean, and cooperate with the directress in the educational work.'

"Dr. Montessori writes: 'If the child shows that the influence of the school is being undermined by the attitude taken in his home, he will be sent back by his parents, to teach them thus to take advantage of their opportunities.'

**Work of Directress.**  
Again Miss Alexander read from Dr. Montessori's book regarding the work of the directress. In speaking of the importance of the 'Children's House,' Miss Alexander said: 'The Children's House' has a twofold importance. The pedagogical importance, through its method for education of the very young, and its profound social importance, of being a school within the house.

"The hitherto baffling problem of the union of the family and school in educational aims is solved here. It is a new idea for a school to be placed within the house, and to be collectively owned by the parents. The parents are thus prepared when they send their children to the common schools to cooperate in the work of education.

"The 'Children's House' is also the first step toward the socialization of the house. Here the inmates find under their own roof a place with every advantage to leave their little ones."

In her closing remarks Miss Alexander quoted the following from Dr. Montessori: "The Children's Houses" have, in fact, solved so many of the social and pedagogical problems in ways which have seemed to be Utopian, that they are a part of that modern transformation of the home which must most surely be realized before many years have passed. In this way they touch directly the most important side of the social question, that which deals with the intimate home life of the people."

**Miss Uecke Talks.**  
One of the most interesting talks of the evening was that by Miss Claire Uecke. Miss Uecke told of the Montessori Method, and with the apparatus illustrated the talk. She spoke very highly of the Montessori method and said that in her own work she would not be without it. She showed how the children from the first grade are taught to study. How they are taught to button and unbutton dresses, to lace and button shoes, to hook dresses, and to fasten drawstrings. She also told of the work of the children in the upper grades who are taught to set the table, and to wash and wipe the dishes and put them away. Miss Uecke said that there were some things about the Montessori Method not needed in America, and in closing she said: "I should like to say that anything that makes the mechanical part of the task of learning to read and write easier, should be hailed with joy and adopted at once. And we shall owe to Dr. Montessori a debt of gratitude if her work results in teaching being done in smaller groups, as should be the case."

"Avoins from now there may arise an educator who will teach us to think, and there may come simultaneously with him that sometime-dreamed-of wonder—a school in which time for thinking will be allowed."

**Principal Horne Speaks.**  
The concluding address of the evening was made by Principal Pearley L. Horne of the Kamehameha Schools, who gave a comprehensive criticism of the Montessori Method. One of his chief objections to the method was that the children are taught individually and no heed is paid to group work.

The young ladies who took part in the folk dances were Miss Myrtle Schuman, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Catherine Jones, Miss Helen Spald-

## WALTER G. SMITH LECTURES TO CROWDS

Writes Promotion Committee  
That Many Were Turned  
Away in Seattle

The regular weekly meeting of the promotion committee is held at three-thirty o'clock this afternoon in the rooms of the merchants' association, at which H. M. Hebburn, one of the new members of the committee, will give a special talk on his observations of promotion work in the East during his recent trip to the mainland. A. W. Van Valkenburg, of the Oahu Railroad, who has just returned from a trip to Canada, took with him a large number of photographs and a quantity of promotional literature which he distributed throughout the Canadian Northwest, and he has been asked to appear before the committee to give it the benefit of any observations he may have to offer as a result of his trip.

The posters for the 1913 Carnival and Floral Parade have been practically all distributed. They have been sent to every railroad bureau, steamship office, and excursion agent throughout the world, and the committee is now busy sending out the smaller reproductions of the large poster to the different railroad offices in the states.

H. P. Wood, secretary of the promotion committee, received several letters on the last boat from the coast from Walter G. Smith, who is in the states lecturing on the Hawaiian Islands for the committee. Mr. Smith states that everywhere his lectures have been a pronounced success and that at some of them the people have been turned away. This statement is also voiced in the newspaper clippings that accompany his letters.

"The first of the Seattle lectures took place last night," says Mr. Smith, writing from that city on September 28, "at the Chamber of Commerce. The hall is not large, but it was packed, as was the hall beyond. The only table in the room held four people standing. I am told that over 100 people were turned away—simply couldn't get in. After the lecture at least twenty-five people came forward and asked questions, and two of them called at the hotel this morning. Tomorrow night I expect a big crowd at the First Unitarian church, and on Wednesday afternoon I shall address the Rotary Club, and on the evening of the same day a church address at Tacoma. I think that if Seattle could be thoroughly canvassed it would mean great results for Hawaii.

**Growing Interest in Hawaii.**  
"Much of my time at the hotel since the lectures has been given up to answering the questions of interested people. There is surely a growing interest here in Hawaii. Professor Richardson of the University of Washington wants a lecture on the Wednesday following my return from Spokane, but I am afraid that I shall be unable to give it. The papers say that as many people are turned away from my lectures as attend them. I heard the remark made that the representation of people at them was from the best business element, and I have also heard that several will visit Hawaii. My next lectures will be given in Spokane, and then I will return to Seattle to fill a few other dates that I have made."

**Now at Vancouver.**  
The press of Seattle has given much attention to Mr. Smith's lectures. Following his lectures in Spokane and his return engagements in Seattle, Mr. Smith went to Vancouver, B. C., where he is delivering a series of lectures now.

Another letter of importance that has lately been received by Secretary Wood is the one from the general manager of the great exhibition to be held in Ghent next year, regarding a Hawaiian site at this fair. The letter states that this fair will be the most important, as regards area and foreign participations, on record on that part of the continent. Nearly every nation in the world will be represented, and the fact that all these nations have taken their sites promises to make the exhibition one of the most striking displays ever witnessed.

**ST. ANDREW'S DELICATESSEN.**  
According to the announcement of the secretary of St. Andrew's Guild, the society will hold its annual delicatessen sale on November 27. In addition to all kinds of Thanksgiving delicacies, there will be several other tables loaded with gifts to tempt the early Christmas shopper.

Those having charge of the different tables will be Mrs. Effinger, Miss Kopke, Miss von Holt and Mrs. McLaughlin.

**ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.**  
Mrs. Amy Hope announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Sullivan, to Mr. Frank A. Bechert.

An Italian cafe owner of San Francisco has appealed to the police to protect him from blackmailers who have hounded him for two years.

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THEN]—comes on the scene a pretty good specimen of a "Paleface Princess."

AND]—in trying to reach the Hawaii someone gets hurt in the crowd, and that brings on the "Prison Ship."

EUT]—everyone becomes happy on account of the paying of the "Ranchman's Debt of Honor."

10 and 15 Cents.—FRED NOYES, Mgr.

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Baseball for Sunday

OCTOBER 13

1:30—STARS vs. J. A. C.

3:30—P. A. C. vs. HAWAII

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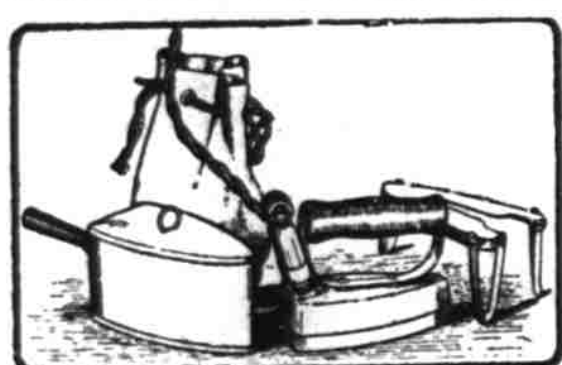
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